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The Daily, containing latest telegraphic news, is published every day except Mondays. The Weekly is published on Saturdays.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

TRAIN.	ARRIVES.	LEAVES.
Central Pacific.		
No. 1, eastbound express.	10:10 p.m.	10:20 p.m.
No. 2, westbound express.	4:25 p.m.	4:35 p.m.
No. 3, eastbound express.	9:10 a.m.	9:20 a.m.
No. 4, westbound express.	11:40 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
Virginia & Truckee.		
No. 1, Virginia express.	9:05 p.m.	9:25 a.m.
No. 2, San Francisco express.	11:45 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Nos. 3 & 4, local passenger.	3:40 p.m.	9:45 a.m.
Express and freight.		

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL FOL.	ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
San Francisco and Sac'to.	9:10 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Ocl. (west of Truckee), Or., W. T. and B. C.	9:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Eastern Nevada and States.	11:0 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Virginia & Truckee.	9:05 p.m.	8:3 a.m.
Mono, Inyo and Alpine counties, Cal.	9:05 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Susanna, Cedarville, Quincy and points north.	3:40 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Buffalo Meadows (Mondays).		9:00 a.m.

AL WHITE, Proprietor. A. E. DONNELLY, Manager.

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RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

Light Sunny Rooms,
Restaurant Attached,
Fine Billiard Parlor.

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The Finest of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Call and see me. my9

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Dealer in

Fine Watches,

Rich Jewelry,

and Precious

Stones.

Fine Work at Lowest Prices.

Leading Boot and Shoemaker

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The Cheapest House in Town.

ALL WORK DONE IN A WORKMANLIKE MANNER.

No Botch Work Allowed to Go Out of the Shop.

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Pacific Brewery,

EXCELLENT QUALITY

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BEER

Furnished to the Trade and Families.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

J. G. KERTH, - PROPRIETOR,

RENO, NEVADA.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well. @

WAS DE BREWERY SALOON,

UNCLE STROH & BLOOM, Proprietors.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Beer on draught, 5c per Glass.

CHOP HOUSE AND LUNCH STAND

Meals Cooked to order in the presence of guests by an experienced cook.

GOOD LODGINGS

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CARRIAGES AND PHAETONS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT of double and single Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons ever brought to this market.

—Agent for the Celebrated—

Studebaker and U. S. Carriage Co.,

OF OHIO.

—A Fine Assortment of—

FRAZER CARTS AND BUGGIES

I also carry a large stock of Iron Axles and Hardware in endless variety, and do

A General Blacksmithing Business,

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ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

Scientifically treated by an aurist of world-wide reputation. Deafness, or distinct and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years' standing, after all other treatment have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testimonials of cures from prominent people, mailed free.

Dr. A. FONTAINE,

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A WOMAN WHO LOVES FRUIT.

She Wants a Store Where She Can Buy It Cheaply and Eat It on the Spot.

"New York has a big standing army, fruit standing army, I mean," said a woman the other day, "and I know of no other city where such fine fruit can be procured at one corner, anyway, of almost every block of buildings in the town, and at all seasons of the year. These open air fruit stands do an immense trade in the aggregate, I am sure, and paying low rents as their owners do, they are able to sell fruit more cheaply than people who keep regular fruit stores and pay proportionate rents.

"Such a merchant, when he thinks of his landlord's bill, must often envy the poor man who sells just as good fruit across the way under the cover of an awning or an umbrella, and is able to set a cheaper price on his commodities, because his expenses are so small.

"I have often thought, however, that merchants who keep fruit stores might add largely to their revenues if they would provide tables and seats where their customers could sit and devour the fresh fruit when they buy it. Many people are attracted by the sight of purple grapes, rosy cheeked peaches or melon pears as they pass by the windows where the fruits are displayed, who long to sink their teeth in the luscious things, and yet do not like to do so in the street and cannot be bothered carrying the fruit home. Moreover, they do not feel like buying enough to make it worth while sending it home, so they pass on and forget it.

"Now, if they knew that inside the store there were a table and a chair or two that they were welcome to use, with perhaps a trifling extra charge for table, napkin and finger bowl, I am sure women especially, who are out shopping and who like sweet things and fruits, would often and often drop into such stores and buy a peach or two, or bananas or oranges, etc., and eat them on the spot.

"If one goes into a restaurant and orders fruit, one pays a big price for it, too big; but if I, for one, could buy luscious ripe fruit at all seasons of the year in this way at the ordinary rates, I would be only too glad to eat it on the spot, standing up at a plain, unvarnished luncheon counter if need be."—New York Tribune.

A Pickle That Was Not Eaten.

"My most embarrassing experience," repeated the young lady thoughtfully. "Well, as nearly as I can remember, it was connected with a pickle. I was a guest at a dinner in Washington. It was not a very formal affair—merely formal enough for the gentlemen present to wear evening dress. There was a dish of dainty pickles near me, and I took one—a baby cucumber. It was about big enough for two bites, and I tried to cut it with my fork, when suddenly it launched itself like a skyrocket across the table and struck the immaculate shirt bosom of a very particular swell opposite, fairly in the middle.

"I don't quite know how it could have happened so fortunately, but conversation had been going on so briskly that no one save the man who had taken me into dinner saw who was the author of the accident. I never blush, a fact, I trust, not to be set down seriously to my discredit—and I managed to so skillfully dissemble otherwise that nobody, with the exception I have mentioned, suspected me at all.

"None of the other guests were so ill-bred as to take visible notice of the occurrence; and the talk went on almost uninterrupted, while my victim administered surreptitious wipes to his manly chest in a hopeless attempt to remove the stains of pickle. To this day I am unsuspected as the author of the mischief."—Washington Star.

Wycliffe's Bible.

The first complete translation of the Bible into the English tongue was effected by John Wycliffe about 1380. This was the Lollards' Bible, and a large number of manuscript copies must have been written and circulated, for 170 copies are still in existence. There were also many transcripts of certain books, as well as of the whole Bible. Wycliffe could not go to the original texts, so he translated from the Vulgate, or accepted Latin version. It was not a perfect performance; but the reformer was prevented by death from revising it, as he doubtless intended to do.

The revision, therefore, was undertaken by John Purvey, and completed in 1388. It is curious that the whole of Wycliffe's Bible was not printed as one book until 1850, when it was published under the editorial care of the Rev. Josiah Forshall and Sir Frederic Madden. —Chambers' Journal.

The Great Orloff Diamond.

The great Orloff diamond which surmounts the Russian imperial scepter is the first in size and the third in value in the world. It once formed the eye of the idol in a temple near Seringham, India; and was stolen by a French adventurer. It weighs 185 karats, and is valued at \$2,399,410 in United States currency. —St. Louis Republic.

A Strong Minded View.

Mr. Mecke—The paper says the judge reserved his decision. I don't see why it is judges invariably put off deciding a point until the next day.

Mrs. M.—Huh! Judges have sense enough to want to consult their wives. —New York Weekly.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE CHEAPEST! THE BEST!

TASSELL BROTHERS.

Pawning's New Building. East Side of Virginia Street

Are constantly receiving direct from the Leading Manufacturers of the United States the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Fine Boots Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Shoes, Slippers and General Footgear for Ladies, Youths and Misses

That have ever been received in this city. The public is invited to call and inspect them.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done. Leather and Findings a Specialty.

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Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire
Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Buckeye and all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty.
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.
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Of our New Stock

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PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

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Manitou Mineral Water,
Manitou Ginger Champagne—New,
Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla & Iron,
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Trade and Families Supplied. Finest
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Wines, Whiskies, Brandies,
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—FIRST-CLASS—
By the Pint, Bottle Gallon, Case, etc. Bar and Card Rooms.

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FRUIT AND PACKING BOXES.

PICKETS, LATH AND SHINGLES, SAWDUST FOR MARKET, KINDLING WOOD, ETC., ETC.

Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Trimmings, Scroll Work, and all the styles of East Lake Doors and Interior Finish for Dwellings and Storehouses.

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A Full Line of Fresh Garden Seeds.

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Wieland Brewing Company's celebrated pure and

GENUINE LAGER BEER.

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Favorable terms given to the wholesale trade, and all orders for general and family use promptly filled and attended to.

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Deputy County Surveyor.

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W. L. KNOX,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Court House, Reno, Nev.
Jan 6

DR. E. C. PHELPS.

DENTIST.

Office—Sunderland's Building, Reno, Nev.

All operations in Modern Dentistry skillfully executed at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed.

Teeth extracted for school children, free of charge.

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RENO, NEVADA.

Office—Sunderland's Building. Night Call—
Win. Pinniger's residence. Jan 6

THOMAS E. HAYDON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in Sunderland's Building (up stairs), Reno Nevada. Jan 6

WM. WEBSTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

RENO, NEVADA.

Office, up stairs, in First National Bank Building.
Jan 1

T. K. STEWART.

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER

U. S. MINERAL DEPUTY.

Office: Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.
Jan 1

DR. C. J. MULLEN,

OFFICE:

VIRGINIA STREET, NEAR BRIDGE,

RENO, NEVADA.

Jan 1

M. J. CURTIS,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

RENO, NEVADA.

Plans Furnished and Estimates Given.

Residence and place of business—Corner of First
and Stevenson Streets, Reno, Nev.
Jan 1

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. A. FREDRICK, formerly of Virginia City, and graduate of the Lippig and Berlin Dental Colleges, has permanently located in Reno, and can be found at his dental parlors,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Rooms 13 and 14.

Dr. Fredrick has a complete outfit of the latest improved instruments and will guarantee to do nothing but the best of work. Jan 7

DR. M. A. GREENLAW,

DENTIST

ROOMS over Tassell's Shoe Store, in Pawning's New Brick, east side of Virginia street. All work skillfully performed and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

Rooms occupied by Dr. Thomas

OFFICE HOURS—11 A. M. to 12 M.; 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. T. WAN HING,

[Late of Virginia City, Nevada,

English and Chinese Physician

Surgeon.

GRADUATE OF H. NGKONG MEDICAL COL-
lege. Treats skillfully special diseases of
children and adults, scurvy, weakness, consumption
of the kidneys, indicated by weak back, legs
and eyes, summer and winter diseases, and various
other diseases too numerous to mention.
The doctor has practiced successfully in Vir-
ginia city for seven years.
Office, opposite First National Bank Reno, Nev.
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BY TELEGRAPH!

THE LANDER COUNTY TAX CASE.

The Supreme Court has denied a petition for a rehearing in the case of the State of Nevada vs. the Central Pacific railroad. This is the Lander county case, decided some time ago in favor of the plaintiff. The rehearing was asked on the ground that instead of judgment being ordered in favor of plaintiff a new trial should have been granted to enable the defendant to show that, notwithstanding the action of the Board of Equalization fixing the valuation of the road at \$14,000 per mile, it is not worth more than \$12,000. The answer alleged that the Assessor, with knowledge that the road was only of the value of \$10,000 per mile, fraudulently assessed it at \$14,000; but there is no charge that the Board of Equalization acted fraudulently, or otherwise than in good faith, in equalizing the value at the same amount.

The Court holds that it was evidently the intention of the Legislature that in the absence of fraud the action of the Board of Equalization should be final, as no review of or appeal from their decision is provided for. It is the tribunal specially charged with the duty of equalizing values. If any taxpayer is aggrieved by the action of the Assessor, his remedy is by appeal to the Board of Equalization, and if the members thereof act fairly and in good faith their judgment concerning the valuation of property is not to be revised by a Court which has no better opportunity than the Board of arriving at a correct conclusion. Fraud in the assessment is one of the defenses allowed the taxpayer by the General Statutes, but, clearly, this must be such fraud as works the defendant some damage. A fraudulent over-valuation of property attempted by the Assessor can do the taxpayer no harm if it is corrected by the Board of Equalization.

The opinion is by Judge Bigelow, Judge Murphy and Chief Justice Belknap, concurring.

HOME SEEKERS AT RENO.

A convention of home seekers is to be held at Arkansas City, Kansas, next Saturday. It is expected to be one of the largest gatherings of people ever held in the State. Congressman Jerry Simpson, Senator Peffer and other prominent citizens are expected to be present and address the convention.

The immediate cause of holding the convention is the presence of over one hundred thousand head of cattle on the Cherokee Strip. This has aroused the people who want homes, and they feel that if they ever are to secure them in the Strip they must act now.

It is to be regretted that home-seekers cannot be induced to visit Nevada and see the inducements that are offered them to locate in the immediate vicinity of Reno. The Reno Land, Water and Light Company offer a thousand acres of land in Prosser Valley, within four miles of the depot, to settlers in lots to suit, and agree to enlarge the Highland irrigating ditch and extend it to the valley. C. C. Powning also offers to sell his tract, much of which is already under cultivation, and all covered by an irrigating canal, within a mile of town, to settlers. These lands can be made, with a limited outlay of labor, as productive as any in the great States of the West, and settlers incur no risk of having their homes and crops destroyed by deluge or tornadoes, as they too often are in the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S CONDITION.

Contradictory reports of Secretary Blaine's physical condition are telegraphed from the East. A Washington dispatch says those who know Mr. Blaine best are confident that his resignation cannot be delayed much longer, and speculation is rife as to who may be his successor. Another report comes from Bar Harbor that he is physically prostrated and five physicians attend him daily. He has severe headaches, but they are caused by his exhausted nervous condition. His mind is clear, however, and his memory good.

A third report is to the effect that Mr. Blaine has neither Bright's disease nor diabetes and that there is a marked improvement in his condition. The physicians say that he is better than he has been and exercises in all kinds of weather.

It was denied that Mr. Blaine was ill when he left for Bar Harbor and asserted that he would return to Washington and assume the duties of his office in a few weeks, but the fact that he does not, leads to the belief that he is physically unable to do so.

The London Sunday Sun contains a long editorial welcoming the German Emperor, whom it styles a crowned democrat. It declares that the sturdiest Radical need have no hesitation in cheering for the Emperor as the author of the labor conference and the man who dethroned Bismarck and the regime of terror and corruption.

The Chloride Belt is informed that a People's Party club is to be organized in Esmeralda county. According to all reports, some kind of a club, strong enough to knock out the bosses, is needed in that county.

Bernard Curley, who killed Charles McDermitt on the Divide near Virginia City a year ago, was recently discharged from the Insane Asylum. He was arrested in Virginia City, the relatives of McDermitt fearing their lives would be in danger if he was permitted to run at large. The Chronicle says Curley settled up his business yesterday and in the afternoon footed it over the Geiger Grade, with California as his destination.

Diplomatic Correspondence

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the diplomatic correspondence of last year, just published, is a statement of the efforts made by the Government of the United States to secure an amicable adjustment of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, February 17, 1890. The Venezuelan Minister represented to Secretary Blaine that the British Government had forcibly taken possession of a part of Venezuelan Guiana, and begged the intervention of the United States. Mr. Blaine instructed Minister Lincoln at London to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury to bring about the resumption of diplomatic intercourse between Great Britain and Venezuela as a preliminary step towards a settlement by arbitration, and to propose an informal conference in Washington or London. The position of the United States is one solely of impartial friendship. Lord Salisbury, after some time, wrote Minister Lincoln, saying Her Majesty's Government was very sensible of the friendly feelings which prompted the offer on the part of the United States, but were at the present time in communication with the Venezuelan Minister in Paris in reference to the renewal of diplomatic relations, the rupture of which was the act of Venezuela. He added that he had been informed by Senator Urbanja of the willingness of Great Britain to abandon certain portions of the claim which they believed themselves in strict right entitled to make, and to submit other portions to arbitration, reserving only that territory as to which they believe their rights admit of no reasonable doubt. Public opinion on the subject, he said, is unfortunately much excited in Venezuela, and the facts of the case have been misunderstood. On June 25th Mr. Lincoln presented to Lord Salisbury Senior Pullao, special Venezuelan Envoy, who was courteously received, and there the matter ended so far as the correspondence shows.

The Itata Attempts to Escape.

Special to the Journal.

SAN DIEGO, July 8.—The penalty of \$500 which the Treasury Department has demanded of the steamer Itata for leaving port without clearance papers, has not yet been paid, but will probably be so tomorrow.

To-day Marshal Gard resealed the Itata and placed an officer in charge. This act is necessary to start the libel proceedings commenced by the United States District Attorney. It is now understood that attorneys had advised Captains Manzana and Tejeda to pay the fine at once and get the vessel released from the custody of the customs officers, and before Marshal Gard resealed the Itata, to "get out of San Diego harbor as quick as steam would carry her." Upon receiving this advice Manzana returned from Los Angeles and telegraphed to Tejeda who returned at noon to-day. Meantime Manzana and other officers of the Itata had returned to the vessel, saying they had been on shore several days and desired rest. None of the crew had been allowed ashore, so all was in readiness for the escape of the vessel upon the arrival of Commander Tejeda. At 10:30 this morning Marshal Gard and deputy stepped aboard the Itata and seized the vessel for violation of the neutrality laws and kidnapping United States officers. Manzana was crestfallen upon the appearance of the Marshal and anxiously awaited the arrival of Tejeda who hastened to the ship immediately upon the arrival of the train and held a secret consultation with Manzana. The plan to sail out last night was therefore frustrated. Had she got away before re seizure, much delay would probably have been caused before the Charleston could have gotten under way to chase her again, and by that time the Itata could have possibly escaped.

The Hebrew Congregation.

Special to the Journal.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—At a council of the American Hebrew Congregation yesterday, a resolution was introduced requesting the committee be instructed to co-operate with the trustees of the Hirsch fund and other organizations that have undertaken to aid Russian Israelites who have immigrated to this country. It was referred to the Committee on Religious and Civil Rights. It was also ordered that all matters bearing on the same subject shall go to that committee. It was decided to hold the next council in Washington on the first Tuesday in December.

At a meeting this morning Mayor Sulzberger of Philadelphia spoke of the Russian persecution of Jews. Among other things he said: "In the next ten years not less than 200,000 to 300,000 Russian Jews will come to this country. The influx will not affect the great body of American people but it will nearly double the number of Jews in the United States, in comparison with what there were before the persecution in Russia began."

A Noted Philanthropist Adjudged Insane.

Special to the Journal.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the noted philanthropist of Stamford, Connecticut, was adjudged insane this morning and a curator will be appointed to care for her property in this State. David McCormick, a contractor of this city, will combat the transfer of Mrs. Thompson's property into the hands of a curator. Mr. McCormick was engaged to be married to a niece of Mrs. Thompson. The niece died, and McCormick claims the property which was given by Mrs. Thompson to her niece upon marriage, and was, upon the latter's death given to him. The property is valued at \$200,000.

A Police Officer Killed by a Woman.

Special to the Journal.

SACRAMENTO, July 8.—At 3:30 this afternoon Billy Arlington, a well known and popular police officer of this city, was shot and killed by Annie Manning, keeper of a notorious dive. After shooting Arlington the woman turned the pistol on herself and blew out her brains. The woman had been Arlington's mistress for seven years but recently the Police Commissioners notified him that he must give her up or resign his position. He chose the former and the woman has since been despondent. She sent for him to-day to police headquarters, and he went to see her, stating it would be the last time. They entered a room together and shots ensued almost immediately. The woman died instantly, but Arlington lingered until 5 o'clock. The woman was very handsome and had caused the ruin of many young men.

Will Try to Produce Rain by Exploding Balloons.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Colonel Dyerforth of the Department of Agriculture, with assistants, left to-day for interior Texas to make further and exhaustive experiments in the feasibility of producing rain by exploding balloons charged with oxygen and hydrogen at considerable height in the air. Tests will be made in exploding dynamite attached to the tails of huge kites, in connection with the theory that rain may be produced by a concussion of high explosives in midair.

Two Miners Fatally Burned.

Special to the Journal.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., July 8.—A gas explosion at Green Ridge Colliery to-day injured the mine workings, fatally burning John Dorsey and John Pickmoot, and seriously injuring Christopher Shoffett. The fire is still burning fiercely. The mine is one of the largest and most valuable in the anthracite region.

The Insurgents Without Money and Ammunition.

Special to the Journal.

CALLAN, July 8.—Passengers arriving from Valparaiso and Iquique state that the situation of the Chilean insurgents is desperate. They are without money, vessels in bad condition and without ammunition. They have been able to obtain only 800 rifles, in bad order, bought in Panama. Most of the inhabitants of Iquique, Pisagua and Antofagasta have emigrated to Southern Chili or to Peru.

High Water in Kansas.

Special to the Journal.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—The river has risen four and four-fifths inches in the past twenty-four hours. The water is still below flood line, and no damage has been done. It is believed the river will fall in the next twenty-four hours. A floating log carried away twenty feet of a pontoon bridge at Leavenworth last night. At Atchison, a large section of government dyke has been carried away, thus depriving East Atchison of protection from flood waters. No damage has yet been done.

Heavy Assignments.

Special to the Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—A Times Democrat's Jefferson, Texas, special says: "The Jefferson Lumber Company, Jefferson Mill Company and J. H. Bemis, individually assigned to-day. The indebtedness of the three concerns will aggregate over half a million. Slow collections was the cause."

Bardley Conveyed to the Penitentiary.

Special to the Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Ex-City Treasurer John Bardley was to-day conveyed from the County Prison to the Penitentiary, and began to serve a fifteen-year term for the misappropriation of public funds.

Farmers' Alliance in Oregon.

Special to the Journal.

PORTLAND, July 8.—Delegates from seventeen counties in the State met here to-day, and organized a State Farmers' Alliance.

The Flow of Lava Increasing.

Special to the Journal.

NAPLES, July 8.—The flow of lava from Mount Vesuvius has increased. The lava has now reached the rear of the observatory.

The Jews Will not be Allowed to Emigrate.

Special to the Journal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—It is officially stated that the Porte will not permit Jews to emigrate into Jerusalem.

The Alila Case Postponed.

Special to the Journal.

VISALIA, July 8.—The case of W. L. Dalton for the Alila train robbery, was to-day postponed to October 5th. Bail was reduced from \$15,000 to \$4,000.

Races! Races!

Special to the Journal.

The programme for next Sunday's races at Steamboat Springs will be as follows: First—Quarter mile dash for three-year-olds and upwards, horses carrying weights for age. Purse \$100. Second—240 trot; half-mile heats; best three in five. Purse \$150. Third—Half-mile dash; three-year-olds and upwards. Purse \$100. Fourth—Mile and a half dash for saddle horses. Entrance free. Rider and saddle to weigh 160 pounds. Purse \$20. Ladies and children free; girls 25 cents. All entries will close at 12 M., July 12, at Steamboat Springs and races will be run under the Blood Horse Association rules. JOHN MURPHY, President. JOHN DELEHANTY, Secretary.

George Burk, of Winnemucca, arrived in Reno yesterday in search of fat sheep for hungry Humboldt.

BREVITIES

Bar silver 100%.

The Appeal says Carson Valley is full of men looking for employment.

The cool weather is affecting the Truckee, which is now lower than at any previous time this season.

J. E. Cowan, postmaster at Dixon, Wyoming is short \$1,100 on money orders. He lost the money in a poker game.

Mrs. W. T. Dalton, of East Gate, Churchill county, got upon a stool to arrange some articles on the wall of her residence. She fell from the stool and broke her collar bone.

The Silver State says an English company has taken hold of the nickel mine at Cottonwood which was owned by Charles Bell, and reduction works will probably be erected soon.

Attention is called to the advertisement of W. N. Knox, insurance agent. The Northern Assurance Company of London, with assets of \$20,000,000, has just appointed Mr. Knox their Reno agent.

Charles Hoskings, employed at Towle Bros' mills, boarded a passenger train last Sunday to go to Blue Canyon. Shortly afterwards it was ascertained that he had fallen from the train and was cut to pieces.

General W. H. Barnes, Commander of the G. A. R., Department of California, accompanied by the Veteran Guard and Woman's Relief Corps, will leave San Francisco July 26th to attend the National Encampment and will remain over here to review the Reno, Carson and Virginia Posts.

The Enterprise says a gang of tramps took possession of the Five-mile House Monday. They locked the proprietor, Mr. Compans, who is old and lame, in the cellar and helped themselves to everything they could lay hands on during the day and at night slept in the barn. Next morning they went to Ritter's place, at the foot of the grade, but he prepared for them and resented their insolence by shooting one of them in the breast.

The exports of Provisions from thirteen Custom Districts of the United States to foreign countries, as per special report of the Washington Bureau of Statistics for the month of May, 1891, were: Beef, fresh, 16,871,853 lbs.; beef, salted, 4,005,963 lbs.; bacon, 24,821,249 lbs.; hams, 5,817,103 lbs.; pork, 4,742,414 lbs.; lard, 28,861,918 lbs. The total exports for seven months ending May 31, 1891, were beef, fresh, 113,424,123 lbs.; beef, salted, 53,949,227 lbs.; bacon, 315,346,827 lbs.; hams, 51,116,293 lbs.; pork, 49,134,430 lbs.; lard, 293,732,797 lbs.

At the Opera House.

A small, but appreciative audience was present at the Opera House last night to witness the production of the "Black Flag" by the Russell Dramatic Company. The play was presented in an acceptable manner and highly appreciated. The company will appear at Wadsworth this evening, and the JOURNAL does not hesitate in recommending the company to the Wadsworth public as a first-class combination, worthy of liberal patronage.

Don't fail, if in trouble, to consult the gifted clairvoyant, Palace Hotel, room 2.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Your life from the cradle to the grave.
Palace Hotel, room 2.

Mrs. Zenobia, greatest living fortune teller, will be at the Palace Hotel, room 2, for a few days. Prices: Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen \$1.

Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which one can truly be said, "One Hundred Does One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is now more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, has never attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity of people so steadfastly. Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for 60 days. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

MRS. J. GRAHAM'S FACE BLEACH

Removes Freckles, Moth Patches, Sun burn, Sallowness, Pimples, Blackheads and all skin blemishes. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Price, \$1.50. For sale by Miss E. G. Gibbs, Milliner; J. B. McCallough, Druggist, and druggists everywhere.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

NEW TO-DAY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Reno, Nev., June 30, 1891.
To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners, for Washoe county, Nevada:
I herewith submit my report as County Treasurer for the quarter ending June 30, A. D. 1891, as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1891.....\$26,512 55
Receipts during April 1891.....\$12,381 24
" " May ".....2,281 68
" " June ".....2,139 94
Total receipts for quarter.....\$16,802 86
Total.....\$43,315 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid warrants in April, 1891.....\$9,883 01
" " May ".....10,084 30
" " June ".....9,204 74
Paid State on June 1891, settlement.....174 69
Total.....\$29,342 68

Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....\$13,968 73
In the following funds, viz:
State Fund.....\$ 104 45
Salary.....240 95
General.....45 10
Contingent.....65 66
Indigent sick.....28 91
General Road.....471 82
Reno Bridge.....26 90
Agricultural Bond Redemption.....645 86
Judges' Salary.....856 89
Reno School Redemption.....1,365 71
Reno Incorporation.....310 44
State University.....222 16
Reno Park.....1,285 00
General School.....389 60
School District No. 1, Franktown.....78 08
do do do 2, Washoe.....238 05
do do do 3, Glendale.....325 20
do do do 4, Humboldt.....232 68
do do do 5, North Truckee.....2,813 84
do do do 6, Winnemucca.....133 96
do do do 7, Browns.....133 96
do do do 8, North Truckee.....379 65
do do do 9, Winnemucca.....325 40
do do do 10, Browns.....141 97
do do do 11, Spanish Springs.....89 08
do do do 12, Anderson.....36 79
do do do 13, Red Rock.....246 85
do do do 14, Bonanza.....39 85
do do do 15, Langhorns.....123 46
do do do 16, Special.....3 00
do do do 17, Building.....143 58
Total.....\$13,968 73
D. B. BOYD, County Treasurer.

W. N. KNOX.

INSURANCE AGENT,
REPRESENTING a capital of over \$80,000,000.
Also agent for
— PIANOS AND ORGANS.—
Sold for cash or on the installment plan. Office, 138 Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.

SUNDERLAND'S ADVERTISEMENT.

A Great Reduction in Prices!

THE PAST SPRING has been cold and backward, which has left our large stock of

Spring and Summer Light Suits, And LIGHT UNDERWEAR, still on hand, and in order to dispose of them I will make a reduction in all light weight goods, of 20 per cent., from and after June 24th, until all are sold. My stock consists of

Men's Fine Summer Suits, from \$8 to \$10 per suit.
Youth's Fine Summer Suits, from 14 to 18 years, \$6 to \$8.
Child's Suits, from 4 to 12 years, \$2.50 to \$5.
Boys' Short Pants, 4 years to 10, 50 cents.

There will be Special Bargains in the following: Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, Boys' Waists and Blouses, White Shirts, Night Robes, Bath Hose, Over-Shirts and a large and fine line of Men's Summer Underwear, running from one dollar a suit upwards.

Men's and Boys' Fine Hats, Straw & Manilla
Also Men's and Boys' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats. JNO. B. STETSON'S HATS
Always on Hand.

BOOTS AND SHOES for Spring and Summer. I have the Latest Styles, the Latest Colors and Patterns, the Easiest Fitting and the Best and Cheapest. A Full Line of Ladies' and Men's TENNIS SHOES, all sizes, in stock.

JOHN SUNDERLAND,

29 and 31 Virginia St., Reno, Nevada.

The Pioneer Clothing Store,

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

The Finest Assortment of Goods in Nevada!
Latest Styles, Fine Quality and Low Prices!
VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

THE MONETARY DISCUSSION.

Senator Stewart Replies to Comptroller Myers.

Journal's Special Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1891.

The monetary discussion in the Evening Telegram of New York is running along regularly. Something appears each day on the subject, either from the monetarist's side or from that of the bimetalist. Much interest is taken in the debate by the people and the press, and it will be singular if good does not result therefrom.

Comptroller Myers of New York has a very intelligent and strong article on the gold side of the question in the issue of the 29th ultimo. His principal argument was on the first function of a standard value, and the amount of business that may be transacted with very little money, to which Senator Stewart replies as follows:

The article in the Telegram of Monday, June 29, signed Theodore W. Myers, deserves respectful consideration. Mr. Myers meets the issue squarely, and presents the best possible arguments for the gold side of the question. His definition of the function of money shows that he is considering the real question at issue; namely, whether there is gold enough for use as money. He says:—"The first function of any standard of value when the commerce between nations is considered, is that of a unit of measurement for the value of commodities." If the word "only" were substituted for the word "first," and the phrase, "when the commerce between nations is considered," were omitted, so that the sentence would read:—"The only function of any standard of value is that of the unit of measurement for the value of commodities," his statement would be more comprehensive.

He further says, "as the yard measure is the unit by which the length of English and American cloth is fixed, so the grain of fine gold is at present the unit by which is determined the value of English cutlery as compared with American wheat; but the payment for the wheat must be made in the outlay." This statement is true as far as it goes, but it does not cover the whole case. The grain of gold in the standard countries not only measure the value of the commodities dealt in internationally, but also measures the value of all other property in such countries. The difference between Mr. Myers and myself as to the first function of a standard of value is immaterial for my argument, for whether the unit of measurement applies to all commodities or only those dealt in internationally, it must be admitted that it ought to be an honest measure. The yard-stick should at all times be of the same length. What the silver men complain of is the change in the length of the yard-stick. In January, 1873, there was something over seven thousand five hundred million of units (dollars) which measured the value of all property, including credits, in the commercial world. These units of value consisted of gold and silver. Both metals were used for the same purpose indiscriminately.

RELATIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER.
In confirmation of this statement I quote from the final report of the Royal Commission of England on the Recent Changes of the Relative Values of the Precious Metals. It says:

"We have all of us come to the conclusion that the dissolution of the tie between silver and gold created by the metallic system of France and the Latin Union distinguishes the period subsequent to 1873 from former times, and has left other causes of demand for, and supply of, gold and silver free to act.

So long as the ratio between gold and silver remains approximately stable the two metals might practically be one; and the relations of exchange between a country with a gold standard, such as England, and a country with a silver standard, such as India, did not differ in any essential particular from the relations of exchange between two countries with a gold standard, such as England and the United States, or England and Australia."

(p. 78, para. 62.)
The two metals were practically considered as one. The credit and business of the commercial world were measured by the aggregate of gold and silver coin. When silver was demonetized and gold alone considered the standard value, the silver coin in the commercial world no longer supplemented the gold coin as a measure of value. Consequently, the units (dollars), measuring the value of property and credits, were reduced about one-half.

Since 1873 the gold coin in the world has not materially increased. According to the last report of the Director of the Mint, it is now \$3,727,000,000. Property, credit and business have enormously increased since 1873, while the units of the standard have been diminished nearly one-half. If in 1873 it took 7,500,000,000 yardsticks to measure the value of the property of the commercial world for the purpose of effecting exchanges, how does it happen, if the yardstick has not been lengthened that 3,727,000,000 are sufficient for that purpose in 1891? How does it happen that one yardstick will measure more than two would eighteen years ago? Is this not exactly what has taken place? Will not a thousand units (yardsticks) measure about as much farm land or agri-

cultural products as two thousand units (yardsticks) would at the time silver was demonetized? In other words, has not the price of property, when measured in gold, declined about one-half?

COMPTROLLER MYERS' ERROR.

Mr. Myers appears to have fallen into the common error that the amount of actual money may be indefinitely expanded by commercial credits, and that the people can have all the money they want, no matter how limited the legal tender money, which does not require redemption, may be. He takes no account of the object lesson which the financial world now exhibits. The desperate struggle which is being made both in Europe and America to secure gold to maintain commercial credit has not convinced him that such credit is limited by the standard money, and that credit has already been extended beyond the danger line on both sides of the Atlantic. His illustration of the amount of business that may be transacted with very little money is misleading. He says:

I find, for example, on looking at the report of the New York Clearing House for June 22, that the exchanges were \$87,107,780, while the balances were \$3,763,134. On that particular day \$87,107,780 of money issued by the people was used, and only \$3,763,134 of the Government's money.

Mr. Myers has confounded the swapping of checks in stock gambling with the use of money in the interchange of commodities. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the checks drawn on the day named were paid by other checks, and that a comparatively small amount of property of any kind was actually delivered or intended to be delivered. If the mere swapping of checks would supply the place of money, any discussion of the circulating medium would be folly.

What became of the \$87,107,780 of money issued by the people on June 22, as stated by Mr. Myers? Was it in circulation for use in the commercial channels on the following day, or was it cancelled and destroyed? If such an amount of money could be issued each day and kept in circulation, could any more radical inflation be conceived by the most sanguine repudiator? If this credit money was cancelled by other credits and only used to keep an account of the players in the game of stock gambling, were not the credit devices used very much like the counters or chips which the Prince of Wales took to Tranby Croft to keep an account of the game of bacarat?

BOOMS THAT WOULD NOT DEVELOP.

If the value of commodities depended upon the swapping of checks in stock gambling and not upon the volume of standard money, the brokers of Wall street would certainly have succeeded in booming stocks during the last three months. They have surely tried hard enough, but the withdrawal of gold has baffled all their efforts. European holders of American stocks and bonds have ascertained that checks and bills of exchange cannot be used to pay the debts they contracted in booming South American securities, and are compelled to exchange their American investments for gold to meet their obligations. The gold which they withdrew was a part of the circulating medium of the United States last March, and served as a part of the measure of the property of this country, including stocks and bonds. The withdrawal of it reduced the number of units of standard money in this country, and the price of stocks and bonds, as well as all other property, was compelled to fall to correspond with the reduced volume of money. Every business man understands that the withdrawal of gold depreciates the price of property and acts accordingly. Every discussion, in public and in private, relating to the price of stocks or any other property turns upon the probable supply of money. All recognize the fact that if the supply of gold coin (it being the only recognized standard) decreases or from any cause becomes insufficient, prices must go down.

Why not apply this universally recognized principle to the financial condition of the commercial world? Is not the reduction of the standard money of the world by the rejection of silver sufficient to account for the chaotic condition of finances on both sides of the Atlantic? The general range of prices of commodities has declined in the last eighteen years about forty per cent. Most of this decline took place before confidence was shaken by the discovery that the reserves of gold were insufficient to sustain the fabric of credit predicated upon standard money. Since that discovery was made the fall of prices has been more rapid, and a process of liquidation and settlement has been in operation with a view of reducing credits to a safe basis. Expansion of business is impossible until credits are sufficiently reduced to bear a safe relation to the amount of gold coin in the commercial world. Confidence will then be restored and business will be partially revived for a time, but as the supply of gold must remain stationary or decline, a general downward tendency is inevitable. The gold standard means contraction, stagnation of business, reduction of credits, depreciation of property and hard times.

THERE MUST BE A REMEDY.

There ought to be some remedy for such calamities. None is suggested by the advocates of gold. If the United States would pass a law for the free coinage of silver, it would certainly relieve the stringency of the money market in this country. Silver would be good money at home if the United States would coin both gold and silver on the same terms and conditions. The only question would be whether silver could be maintained at a parity with gold on the ratio of 16 to 1. France, with very little aid, maintained

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the purity between the two metals for about three-quarters of a century at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, a valuation of silver as compared with gold of more than three per cent. greater than our ratio, which is 16 to 1. During the last eighteen years there have been great changes in population and business in different countries of the world. The industries and commerce of Asia, particularly India, have expanded enormously, requiring a corresponding increase of silver for use as money. Mexico and South America have made considerable progress. The United States has ten times the population it contained when France established the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. The population and business of this country is more than double that of France at any time while she maintained that ratio. If the United States would adopt bimetalism the capacity of the countries which would use silver without limitation, to absorb money, would be sufficient to maintain the parity between gold and silver. The increase in the demand for money in Asia, South America and the United States has been vastly greater than such increase of demand in Europe. In other words, while in the gold standard countries of Europe, population and business have been comparatively stationary, business has enormously expanded among the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Asia, and population and business have increased in the United States and South America without a parallel since the discovery of America by Columbus. The prospect of the increase of the business in Asia, and of population and business in America, far exceeds any possible increase that can take place in business and population in Europe.

DIFFERENT STANDARDS IN USE.

Before silver was demonetized, the British Empire, except India, was on the gold standard. Asia used silver as money. The Latin Union, led by France, used both gold and silver. The United States maintained bimetalism, but absorbed comparatively little coin of any kind. Each nation used such money as it deemed best, without regard to the action of the other countries. The parity between gold and silver was maintained until the United States and Europe united to use gold and discard silver. It took a combination of the United States and all Europe to break the metallic tie, advance gold and depreciate silver. If the United States would withdraw from that combination, and join with the nations which used silver, the demand for silver for use as money would exceed the demand for gold, because it must be remembered that all the gold standard countries use a large amount of silver in their subsidiary coin. All the silver that was produced prior to the recent silver agitation which commenced about eighteen months ago, was absorbed. There was no accumulation of bullion until a small quantity was bought by speculators, pending the agitation. The whole amount of silver bullion in the world to-day cannot exceed 10,000,000 ounces. The United States, according to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committee of the Senate, as expressed last January, required an addition of over \$200,000,000 to our circulating medium. Since the withdrawal of \$60,000,000 of gold, an addition of at least \$250,000,000 would be required on the estimate of last winter. It would be impossible under free coinage to accumulate that amount in the next five years. Those who favor a further issue of greenbacks reluctantly accept silver because they fear it will not supply money enough, but they must remember that if silver were recognized as money of ultimate redemption, there would be a basis for the expansion of credit to be used as representing money. With the constant supply of gold and silver these commercial credits would undoubtedly be sufficient to do the business of the country, so long as the mines remain productive. A failure of the mines will be disastrous unless some other standard money can be invented to take the place of both gold and silver. It is absolutely certain that such failure will take place, but it is hoped that it will be in the distant future.

It may be safely assumed that free coinage will furnish a basis for a circulating medium at home which will supply the legitimate demands at home for a time, and perhaps indefinitely. This would insure enterprise, increased production and produce prosperity. It seems reasonable to suppose that free coinage in this country would maintain the parity between gold and silver. All silver is now consumed, except a slight accumulation of bullion already mentioned. Free coinage in the United States would undoubtedly turn the scale in favor of silver, and when once turned, the question would be forever settled. There would be no decrease in the use of silver for minor coinage in Europe, while there would be a constantly growing demand at home for that metal.

WOULD WE LOSE ANYTHING?

But suppose the parity could not be maintained, who would be injured? Is it by any means certain that this country

would be the loser by using cheaper money than is used in Europe? Asia has not suffered by using cheap silver. Russia and Austria are in suspension. The new Austrian Minister repudiates the idea of making the necessary sacrifice to reach a gold basis. All these use cheaper money than England, Germany and the United States. Is it true that they have suffered in consequence of cheap money? English statesmen all concur that India is vastly benefited, and that her exports of farm products are supplanting the exports from the United States by means of it. Russia is certainly in a better condition than she ever was. She is able to command gold because her exports are largely increased by cheap money. Cheap money in India, Russia and South America has enabled them to force down the price of farm products in Europe and nearly ruin the farmers of the United States who are in competition with them.

The people of the United States owe several thousand million dollars to the people of Europe. There is no way to pay this debt except by producing commodities for sale in foreign countries. Experience proves that this cannot be done with dear money. The present year promises larger crops in the United States than ever before. It is reported that the wheat crop in Europe, Russia and India will be small. There is a prospect of a good market, which is regarded as an exceptional one. Such a market, however, cannot be relied on in the future, because our competitors will have crops in their turn. But we will be compelled this year to sell for very low prices, barely, if any, above the cost of production. Our condition cannot be permanently improved until we have more and cheaper money.

THEY WANT US TO USE DEAR MONEY.

The bondholders of Europe, of course, want us to use nothing but dear money. They want payment of their investments in this country in the dearest possible money, without regard to the interests of the people of the United States. Their representatives in New York, who invest and collect their money, voice their demand, without regard to the sacrifices which the producers of this country, who are brought into direct competition with the cheap labor of the silver standard countries, must make. The resources of this country are vast. The enterprise of the people has no parallel. The debt we owe foreign countries would be comparatively trifling if we had money with which to stimulate production. But stagnation, falling prices and failure of production deprive us of the means of payment. While on the gold standard the money which we will be compelled to pay is growing dearer and dearer.

The question of free coinage cannot be postponed. Whatever objections there may be to it must be waived. We cannot and will not suffer poverty and bankruptcy. Unless the gold advocates suggest some other remedy the decree has gone forth that silver shall be restored to its place as money.

BREVITIES

Mr. and Mrs. Arnstein, of Wadsworth, are visiting Reno.

C. W. Perry returned from a trip to Plumas county yesterday.

J. E. Jones has returned from a trip to the northern country.

J. M. Rhodes, of Long Valley, arrived in Reno yesterday.

Judge W. M. Boardman returned yesterday from Churchill county.

Reno Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., will hold its regular meeting this evening.

C. T. Bender returned yesterday from a trip to Webber and Independence lakes.

R. W. Parry returned yesterday from a month's tour in the State of Washington.

Miss Annie Summerfield has been appointed teacher at the State Orphans' Home at Carson.

Judge Benj. Carler returned yesterday from Churchill county, where he has been attending Court.

A. Hanak, of Virginia City, came down on the V. & T. last night, and proceeded to San Francisco.

Judge Cheney returned yesterday from Churchill county, where he had been holding a session of the District Court.

H. M. Yerington and wife, D. L. Bliss and wife and W. D. Tobey, of Carson, were passengers for San Francisco last evening.

The wife of Judge Hawley, of the United States District Court, died at Santa Barbara, California, last Tuesday. The lady had been an invalid for some time.

A. Goyette, an old Comstocker, died in San Francisco yesterday morning. He was highly esteemed and respected in Virginia City. He was a member of Storey Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W.

Last Sunday night Mike Lanahan and a man named McDougal had a row at Truckee. Both drew revolvers and exchanged several shots, none of which took effect. Lanahan was badly beaten about the head and face, and died yesterday from the effect of his injuries.

THE WHITE HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT.

Spring & Summer

LINE OF

CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, H ts, Etc.,
NOW READY!

ASSORTMENTS, LARGER THAN EVER.

PRICES SMALLER THAN EVER.

STYLES BETTER THAN EVER.

We have the nicest, neatest, nobbiest
and newest stock of Ready-made
Clothing in the State.

Our Line of Furnishing Goods is Complete

NEGLIGEE OVERSHIRTS—the Latest On.
UNDERWEAR in all Weights and Qualities.

Don't Fail to See our Handsome Assortment
of STRAW HATS, they are Beauties.

Qualities, Styles, Fit and Prices Guaranteed
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

ABRAHAM BROS. Props.

19 Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.

Branch Store, 109 Main Street,
Walla Walla, Washington.

PALACE BAKERY,

EAST SIDE VIRGINIA STREET.

Fresh Wholesome Bread, Cakes and Pies Constantly on Hand

—FRESH CANDY AND NUTS—

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.. WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.

—Goods delivered to any part of the city.—

PETERSON BROTHERS, -- PROPRIETORS.

CLEARANCE SALE!

—OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF—

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Jackets, Carpets and Linoleums

AND MANY FANCY GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT

—WHOLESALE COST FOR CASH ONLY.—

NEVADA CASH DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE.

S. EMRICH, -- -- MANAGER.

S. JACOBS,

THE LEADING MERCANTILE TAILOR,

Removed to Commercial Row and Virginia Sts.,

OR "BARNETT'S CORNER."

RENO. -- -- NEVADA.

—A FULL LINE OF—

Imported Cloths, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Hats

A Specialty, SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER and a Fit Guaranteed.

O. Gilling, President.

Wm. Henry, Secretary.

W. S. Bender, Vice President.

First National Bank, Treasurer.

RENO MILL AND LUMBER CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Wood Turnings, Windows,

Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Pickets, Shingles, and Packing Boxes.

SEE MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Builders' Hardware, Paint, Oils, Glass, etc.

HAGERMAN & SEARS,

—DEALERS IN—

Groceries, Provisions, Notions, Tobacco and Cigars, Etc.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST CASH RATES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms Cash, or 30 days, with Ap-
proved Security.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Delivered to All Portions of the City Free of Charge.

